

DR. WU NEMESIS OF SUN YAT-SEN

Chinese Rebel Leader Forced
Into Exile by Former
Envoy Here.

WAS TOO EXTREME

Southern Revolutionist De-
nounced for His Ficti-
tious "Americanism."

PEKIN IS OVERJOYED

Reputation of "Pretender" by
Erstwhile Ally Causes
His Downfall.

PEKIN, July 7.—Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who represented the Chinese Government twice as Minister to the United States, and who since his return to China after the revolution which resulted in the fall of the Manchus and the establishment of the Chinese republic has been associated with the Southern, or Extreme, party, which is now in open revolt against the Peking Government, has delivered a blow at Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the recognized leader of that party, which it is expected will drive him into exile, by writing to President Yuan Shih-kai denouncing Dr. Sun as an inciter of disorder and riot and disclaiming any alliance with him in the rebel movement.

Dr. Wu admits that he belongs to the Extreme party, but he asserts that his name has been used without authority by Sun Yat-sen to gain prestige in the south, where Dr. Wu is held in high esteem as a patriot and a statesman.

Both President Yuan and Dr. Wu declare their admiration for the Constitution of the United States, but Dr. Wu is out of the question to think of applying American institutions to China in its present condition. Dr. Sun, on the contrary, built up his entire movement on demands for the establishment of a system of government based on the most advanced republican principles, with franchise and elections as in the United States. The unrest in the south came from the acceptance by that section of China of the views of Dr. Sun, and the Peking Government has long been considering taking action against him as a traitor and driving him into exile.

Dr. Wu's Plans Unknown.

The belief that Dr. Wu Ting-fang was really behind the movement caused the Government to hesitate, as it was desired to find out exactly what the movement was, and whether it was a genuine one, and if possible to discover whether Gen. Ho and Dr. Chong-li, the really strong men of the south, were really with the schemes of Dr. Sun. Now that Dr. Wu has come out into the open and denounced Dr. Sun, it is expected that the backbone of the revolt is broken and that Sun will flee the country.

President Yuan Shih-kai is jubilant at the turn of affairs, for he professes the greatest regard for Dr. Wu Ting-fang and regards Dr. Sun Yat-sen as a demagogue without any real practical knowledge of what China needs in the way of reform.

President Yuan, in an interview this evening in his quarters in the Forbidden City, expressed his pleasure at the communication which he received from Dr. Wu. He said with a smile of satisfaction: "His Excellency Wu Ting-fang has at length come out in square and unequivocal repudiation of Sun Yat-sen and his band of half revolutionists, and has placed himself in the fair and proper light before the people and Government of China. So long as 'so long as' he was treated as any other citizen with a proper difference of views would be treated. But he had no sooner reached Nankin last year after his visit to this city than he began to circulate rumors that were not only false and malicious but really hurtful to the country, saying, among other things, that I intended either to restore the dynasty or establish a monarchy of my own. He upset large business interests at home and destroyed confidence abroad. He has cost the nation many millions of taels in the matter of credits."

Threatened With Exile.

"Even had he gone no further he deserved punishment and I took occasion to send him word to that effect, but he insisted from his slanders upon the Chinese people and Government the people would see to it that if he continued to talk it would be from foreign shores. Yes, it was a plain intimation of exile, for the authorities were determined that all the extremists of the south—already filled with strange notions—would not have an opportunity of daily being able to quote some fantastic and untruthful statement of the Nankin man."

"Much of the time Sun preached 'Americanism,' that is, he spoke eloquently of freedom and the rights of the people, but all this was pure demagoguery, for no one is better acquainted than Sun himself with the undoubted truth that it is fundamentally impossible to apply to China of this day the republican institutions of the United States."

"No man in all China or perhaps in the entire world has a greater affection for the admirable, strong and reliable institutions of the United States than I have. I am sure I would not be true to the best political, moral and industrial interests of our people were I to preach from day to day and month to month the freedom and franchise enjoyed by Americans."

"Dr. Wu Ting-fang, a Chinese and a man of the world of statesmanship and diplomacy, with whom it would be ridiculous to compare Sun Yat-sen, told me in an interview shortly after the establishment of the republic that he believed in a rapid stride in the practice of republicanism would only result in chaos throughout China; that while it would be very desirable that we work out the country's salvation, the best republican principles always in view, we should not be so overzealous for the present welfare of China that we place her whole future in jeopardy."

Believed in Dr. Wu.

"And still with these views grounded well within him—and I have never doubted his patriotism and honesty—Dr. Wu has almost sanctioned the masquerading of Sun Yat-sen under his name, with the result that many of the leading men of the southern provinces who have held Dr. Wu in high esteem as a patriot and statesman have given more or less countenance to the words, if not the doctrines, of Sun, and considerable unrest has been occasioned."

"I am pleased in more ways than one, or perhaps more than I care to state, at the position lately taken by Dr. Wu. It is true that in a large measure he is, quite

WU TING-FANG

Who describes the conditions in the new Chinese Republic.



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unintentionally I agree, responsible for the turbulent condition of certain sections, particularly in the neighborhood of Su-chow, Nankin and along the middle reaches of the Yangtze-kiang, but his letter, if made known widely to the people, and especially to the business element of Canton and the whole south, will show many prominent men that they have been duped by a mere medical graduate who believes that he and his party can solve the problems of industry, politics and education—principally the former—which to-day confront the Chinese people and Government."

DR. WU KILLS REVOLT.

Reputation of Sun Yat-sen Stuns
Extreme Leaders.

SHANGHAI, July 9.—The reputation of Sun Yat-sen by Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who has all along been looked on as the real brains of the revolutionary movement against the government of Yuan Shih-kai, has caused intense excitement in the Extreme party here and in Canton and the leaders are almost unanimous in regarding the revolt as dead. Dr. Wu Ting-fang does not mince his words in denouncing the recent action of his erstwhile ally, and says he was anxious that the details of the affair should be known abroad, and especially in the United States, where large sums of money were collected to be used to fight the Peking Government.

In his letter to Yuan Shih-kai Dr. Wu said he does not know where Dr. Sun is at present, but promised to keep his trail until he finds him and then take measures to prevent his being a further menace to the tranquility of the country. He said Dr. Sun is neither a personal nor a political friend of his, nor is he a good citizen of the republic. His letter was written in reply to a communication from Yuan asking him in no unmeasured terms whether or not he was a party to any financial schemes. Yuan's letter is as follows:

"President's Office, Republic of China.
June 25, 1913.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY: Without wishing to alarm the serenity of your mind or life, I have the honor of asking you directly and in all desire to be acquainted with the truth:

"Are you aware that the Extremist agitator, Sun Yat-sen of Nankin, is one of the heads of a so-called patriotic society which has for its purpose (we are warranted to believe) the overthrow of the national Government?"

"Do you know that this so-called Patriotic Society leader has used your name in connection with his schemes and ambitions, and that he is making of you (if you remain silent) the chief party to his propaganda of rebellion and anarchy?"

"Are you not aware that the Government at Peking is the only lawful and legal Government in China—that it must remain unless overcome by force of arms—that it is the Government of China that is recognized by the United States, Great Britain, the Republic of France, and the German, Russian and Japanese empires?"

"Are you interested personally or otherwise in the achievements of Sun Yat-sen?"

"I have, excellent sir, the honor to be."

"YUAN SHIH-KAI,
President of China."

Yuan's Answer Shown.

"That's rather a pointed letter," agreed Dr. Wu Ting-fang, "but President Yuan Shih-kai has been very angry, and this thought upon an unpleasant matter. But he does not know—at least did not until a comparatively few hours ago—that Sun Yat-sen is considered by me neither in the light of a personal nor political friend, nor yet a good citizen of this republic. However, this copy of my letter to Yuan Shih-kai explains the entire situation so far as I am concerned, and I do not hesitate in giving it to you, for I leave from the northern capital that I, as Chief Executive, quite naturally, is willing that it be published broadcast."

Dr. Wu's reply is as follows:

"SHANGHAI, China, June 27, 1913.

"General Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic, Peking, China:

"Mr. President:—It is with the greatest of honor and pleasure that I am replying by your own messenger to your letter of yesterday's date, and while you read impressed upon me a desire that you be further personally and my unrelenting desire to serve as best I may our nation and people."

"Let me inform you that lately I have made three separate and distinct journeys to Nankin for the sole purpose of repudiating and denouncing Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a person whom your letter implies I am supporting and abetting. I made known to leaders at the southern capital the members of the southern council there my opinion of this man who for many months has been trading upon my reputation and making ill use of my name. It was my desire to see him personally and to explain to him that a further misuse of my name or reputation would not be tolerated, but owing to his absence from the city—even the members of his family asserting that they did not know of his whereabouts—I was denied that satisfaction and pleasure."

"It is very true, Mr. President, that following the revolution Dr. Sun Yat-sen and myself became cordial and intimate

in our relations. It is also true that in matters before the National Assembly I quite agreed with him and his friends, through my friends and myself, upon many points at issue. In this way our names became strongly associated, and later I received credit for many words and acts that were far from creditable. It is also true that Dr. Sun has been a guest at my house on a number of occasions and that in like manner I have been a hospitable guest under his roof."

Denies Being Extremist.

"But regardless of the foregoing I am in no sense a revolutionist nor agitator, though I do belong to what has been termed the Extreme or Southern party. Nor am I to be classed with those who would go abroad seeking financial support for riot and tumult in China and the overthrow of the constituted authorities."

"Above all things I believe in law and order even though the law may be bad and the order harshly enforced. Riot and anarchy, with loss of life, time and business activity, are truly hateful to me and I do not care to associate personally or politically with those who prefer chaos to tranquility and business and industrial stagnation to prosperity."

"While it is not possible, Mr. President, for me fully to agree with you on many measures and reforms you have and still do champion, and while also I am and ever will be in favor of the establishment of the capital at Nankin, I wish you to be forever assured that I will enter no secret pact against you nor try by any other than peaceful and constitutional means to attain the ends for which I strive."

"You have too long considered me as the head, or at least one of the heads of the extremist movement when, as a matter of fact, I am much less than a tail to any of the parties. In other words, while I am of the extreme section I am the least extreme of all."

"I gather from your honored and timely communication, even though you do not say so directly, that the Government contemplates action against the body and person of Sun Yat-sen. As to this I may only say that if it is proven to me, upon an investigation I am now conducting through friends in Japan, that Dr. Sun has been in communication with bankers in that country to raise \$5,000,000 for the purpose of inciting our people against the power and authority of the National Government I shall deem it a pleasure and duty personally and otherwise to seek out the whereabouts of that personage whose present abode is unknown either to yourself or to me."

"With deep and profound respect, with brotherhood and with all love for our cherished and venerable country, I have the honor and gratitude to be, Mr. President,

"Your most obedient and loyal servant,"

"WU TING-FANG."

Evidence that the belief in Government circles in Peking that Dr. Wu Ting-fang's repudiation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen would probably bring about the downfall of the rebel leader was apparently well founded, as is contained in a despatch from Tokio on August 6 saying that Dr. Sun had fled from Canton and boarded a Japanese steamer to go to Tokio. At the same time reports from Hong Kong and Shanghai as well as Peking were all to the effect that the revolt against President Yuan Shih-kai had crumbled and that the northern troops were in full control.

TO DEPORT SUN YAT-SEN.

Leader of Southern Chinese Rebel-
lion Hiding in Japan.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.
Kobe, Japan, Aug. 9.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese rebel leader, landed secretly outside the harbor of Kobe early this morning. His present whereabouts are unknown. Premier Yamamoto will not permit Chinese refugees to remain in Japan and it is expected that Dr. Sun will be deported.

Tokio, Aug. 9.—It is reported that the Chinese rebel leader Gen. Huang-Hsing, who was one of the chief supporters to Sun Yat-sen's movement, has landed at Nagasaki.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9.—Despatches to the State Department from the location at Peking today indicated that the rebellion against the Government of Yuan Shih-kai in southern China has not completely subsided. It was announced that the city of Hsueh-ching in the province of Szechuan have declared their independence of the republic and have voted to send an expedition against the forces of the Government in the north.

The rebels still hold the forts of Yoon-sung despite the fierce attacks made upon them by the northern forces.

SEE SUICIDE IN HOTEL DEATH.

Police Suspicious Because There is
Nothing to Identify Man.

A man who registered at the Tavern Hotel, Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue, as "C. S. Beck, Atlantic City," was found dead in bed under mysterious circumstances yesterday. An empty bottle with the label removed stood on a table near him.

The police are inclined to suspect suicide because they could find nothing that might lead to identification.

The man was of refined appearance, with black hair and a short black mustache. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed about 110 pounds.

B. Altman & Co.

FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY, AUG. 11TH AND 12TH,

Enormous reductions have been made, for a complete clearance, in the prices of

WOMEN'S SEPARATE SKIRTS

made of white and striped serges and non-shrinkable flannels; black, navy and checked worsteds; black and colored mohairs and voiles. These skirts will be offered at the exceptional prices of
\$2.50 & \$3.50

SPECIAL OFFERINGS FOR TO-MORROW (MONDAY):

Men's & Women's Handkerchiefs

of excellent values at the following low prices:

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs

Initialed, . . . per dozen, \$1.75 & \$2.35
Hemstitched, " " \$2.10 & \$3.00

Women's Linen Handkerchiefs

Initialed, . . . per dozen, \$1.10 & \$2.10
Hemstitched, " " \$1.25 & \$1.85

Hand-embroidered Scalloped,
each, 32c., 38c. & 50c.

Also Women's Shamrock Lawn Handkerchiefs, Initialed, . . . per dozen, 90c.

Boys' Washable Suits and Blouses and Linen Dust Coats

at marked reductions in prices.

Boys' Linen Dust Coats, . . . at \$2.00
Boys' Washable Suits, including Beach
Suits, (sizes incomplete) . . . at \$1.15
Boys' Washable Blouses, . . . at 50c.

On TUESDAY,

Aug. 12th

Women's House & Porch Dresses

in a diversity of sheer materials, especially desirable for present wear, will be placed on sale in the House Gown Department at the exceptional prices of \$1.35, \$2.00 & \$3.00

Also Women's Negligees, in desirable Summer cottons, at the special prices of
\$2.00, \$3.75, \$5.00 & \$7.50

ADVANCE STYLES FOR THE AUTUMN SEASON

have been received and are now being shown in the Departments for Women's Dresses, Tailor-made Suits, Coats and Wraps; Misses' and Small Women's Dresses, Suits and Coats; Girls' and Little Children's Garments; and Little Children's Imported Hats.

Special Order Dressmaking Dep't

B. Altman & Co. will, between seasons, make to order Women's Afternoon and Evening Gowns of Silk, and Tailor-made Suits of Cheviot and Broadcloth, at the following interesting prices:

Dresses of Crepe de Chine, Charmeuse, Chiffon Taffeta or Crepe Meteor, usually \$85.00, made to order . . . at \$58.00

Dresses of Brocaded Crepe or Poplin, usually \$95.00 to \$110.00, made to order, at \$68.00

Tailor-made Suits of Cheviot or Broadcloth, usually \$90.00, made to order, . . . at \$58.00

Special salespeople will, if desired, be detailed to accompany patrons to the store's various departments.

Women's Summer Dresses

in a varied assortment of simple styles, made up in white and colored cotton fabrics, linens and ratines, will be offered, to close out, at the very special prices of

\$2.90, \$3.90, \$5.50 & \$7.50

A number of higher-cost dresses will also be included in this sale, at decided price reductions.

Women's Lingerie Blouses

comprising the remainder of this season's stock, will be placed on sale, in order to effect a clearance, at the unusually low prices of
90c., \$1.25, \$1.75 & \$2.35

Misses' and Small Women's Summer Dresses

the prices of which were originally \$8.75 to \$32.00, will be placed on sale at the remarkably reduced prices of \$4.50, \$7.50 & \$12.75

On TUESDAY,

Aug. 12th

Women's Corsets and Brassieres

particularly adapted for present wear, will be offered at the following unusually low prices: Women's Corsets of batiste, in a very desirable style, (sizes up to 26 inches), at \$1.35 Women's Brassieres (including shields) in two attractive styles, one being made entirely of net, while the other has an embroidered yoke. Special price, each, 85c

The Riding Habit Department

B. Altman & Co. are now prepared to make to order, in the new materials for Autumn and Winter, Women's and Misses' Riding Habits, for cross- or side-saddle riding, at the special price of . . . \$58.00

Heretofore \$75.00 to 90.00

Models and materials shown on Third Floor.

Women's Mourning Attire

Extensive price reductions have been made, owing to incomplete assortments, in the entire collection of Women's Mourning Garments, including Imported Gowns for evening, afternoon and day wear, and Tailor-made Suits.

The Services of the Mail Order Department are at the disposal of Out-of-town patrons.

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